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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE Fit.h Annual Fair of the Southern Cent.

Tal Agricultural Association, will be held during the week embracing Wedne-day, the 14th day of August next, which is the day of the fifth annual meeting at Atlanta Georgia.

The Committee charged with the duty of prescribing such general rules as they may deem necessary to a proper management of the approaching Fair, have adapted the following

General Regulations.

Ist The Fair Grounds and Buildings will be opened for relitors on Monday morning, and continue open will briday evening. It is therefore desirable that all persons having articles for exhibition, shall be on the ground as early as Friday or Salarday, the 9th and 19th August when a Committee will be there ready to receive them.

21. The Ausociation has an ample fund, and will, in all cases, become responsible for the safe-keeping than the parks and its respective them have a fire the safe-keeping than the parks and its SOUTHERN CENTRAL

become responsible for the safe-keeping which may be placed in the hands of its of articles which may be placed in the hands of its officers and committees, (the owner taking a check for the same,) until the close of the Fair, which will be announced beforehand, in ample time to give them op, ortunty to recover their goods, and to prevent thereby the leaving of any goods or articles unprotected after the adjournment of the

Mark A. Cooper, Richard Peters, David W. appointed a committee whose duty it shall be to see that all articles entering the fair grounds for exhibition, shall have first been entered in the Secretary's book or registry—then labelled with the owner's name and residence—ind price, if for sale—giving the owner a corresponding card—and then classified and arranged by departments, and in such order as to facilitate the labors of the several committees as to facilitate the labors of the several committees on premiums; and also to employ such police and doorkeepers and clerks, as shall be necessary for the protection of the grounds and buildings, and such clerks as they may need in the arrangement

and labelling of articles.

4th. There will positively be required, in all 4th. There will positively be required, in all cases, a minute and accurate written statement illustrating and explaining every article sent for exhibition—he statement to be delivered to the Secretary. For instance, if a M chine, a statement of is powers and uses, cost, time of invention, and any tother fact deeme! valuable by the inventor or maker. If Horticultural or Agricultural Products, m de of preparation of land and soil, manure and time of planting, mode of cultivation. If an Animal, the nedigree or stock are mode of raising &: I tim: of planting, mode of cultivation. If an Animal, the pedigree or stock, age, mode of raising, &c. It Needle-work or Painting, or any work of Art, the length of time bestowed on it, or the amount of labor; the age, if by children or very old persons; the value, uses, &c. Since this is the most reliable mode of collecting such information as may be worth publishing in the transactions of the Society, visitors, patrons and members, all will take notice that a premium will not be awarded to any arti cle, whatever its merit, unless accompanied by illustrative and explanatory statements, made out in legible hand, and in a style fit at once for the

5th. The delegations of the serveral county Soci ties are requested and enjoined to make out, upon consulation, a report of the present condition of Agriculture in their several counties, of the im-Agriculture in their several counties, of the im-provements in farming, tillage, draining and manu-ring, which have been or are in progress of b-ing adopted. The leading products of their counties, the modes of preparation, time of planting and mode of cultivation. The means and measures of preserving and increasing the fertility of lands. Accurate Agricultural memoirs from the serveral county societies would make up an amount of valuable mation to be sent out in the published trans

information to be sent out in the published transactions of the Society.

6th. It is desirable to make the Fair a Central Southern Agricultural and Manufacturers Exchange We request individuals who have a surplus of choice articles, or who make them for sale—such as choice se ds, machines, stock, &c--to carry them there for sale, and not alone for exhibition fo

7th. Premiums.—It is impossible to name in a to tice like this all, the various articles to which pre-miums will be granted. However comprehensive still be many articles of merit offered which would not be embraced in it, and yet richly deserving not be embraced in it, and yet richly deserving premiums, lest therefore the announcement of premiums for particular articles might be co. a rued by some into an exclusion of all articles unannounced, the Committee requests the people generally to observe, that it is intended to give the action of the Association the very widest scope, embracing every thing that is ingenious or useful in business or art. All then, with whatever they have for sale or exhibition. are invited to come. The only or art. All then, with whatever they have for sale or exhibition, are invited to come. The only regulation further necessary on this point perhaps is, that, on all articles of the highest merit in the department of Stock, Mechanics, Agricultural Implements, and valuable improvements or inventions in any of the departments, a premium of a cup worth \$ 10 will be given; on the second best articles a cup worth \$ 5 will be given, on the third best \$ 2.50; on the fourth an honor. And on all articles of the highest merit in the remaining departments a cup worth \$ 5 will be given; on the second best \$ 2.50; on the third an honor; on the fourth, 2d honor. On miner and miscellaneous articles, premiums from one to three dollars—these, however, are general regulations, and in particular case premiums from one to three dollars—these, how-ever, are general regulations, and in particular case or cases of peculiar merit the committees will be permitted, indeed are requested, to vary the rule. 8th. A hall will be prepared and assigned parti-cularly to the Ladies for their garden products, fruits, flowers paintings, needle-work, &c. They are cordially invited to attend. Their assistance in many departments of the fair is absolutely ne-cessary to a person meansquery.

an many dejartments of the fair is absolutely necessary to a proper management.

9th. The facilities of getting to this central point induce us to invite, and to expect the presence and contributions of many of our feilow citizens of Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee and Florida. We hope they will unite with us in making this institution indeed, what it is in name, a Southern Cantent Agriculture, Agriculture,

this institution indeed, what it is in name, a Southern Central Agricultural Association.

10th. The President upon a consultation with such members as he can call to his aid, shall appoint committees and assign to them their respective departments, and to these committees so appointed the committee of reception shall furnish lists of the articles classed and arranged in their respective departments. In order to the perfection of this arrangement, the committee appointed to publish these regulations, will her repeat, and enjoin upon all to take notice that articles for exhibition may be received and arranged on Friday and Saturday the 9th and 10th of August, so that when the President shall appoint his committees on Monday morning, the committee of reception may have their lists of articles, and the several committees proceed at once to the examination of artimittees proceed at once to the examination of arti-cles, and thereby have ample time to make their reports to the annual meeting on Wednesday. Thursday will be devoted to sales—Friday to general re-delivery of articles. The exhibition continuing the whole time.

11th. Any alterations of, or additions to, the

11th. Any alterations of, or additions to, the foregoing rules, will be published at Atlanta early Monday morning of the Fair week.

12th. The annual oration will be made on Wednesday, the day of the Anniversary meeting, immediately preceding the reports of committees, by Col. John Billups, of Athens, Georgia.

13th. The Committee have the prospect of making arrangements with the Macon, State and Georgia Railroads, to run accommodation cara early every morning and late in the afternoon, to Griffin, Marietta, Stone Mountain, and Decatur, to give visitors the opportunity of the accommodations of the good Hotels at those places while in attendance upon the Fair.

attendance upon the Fair.

14th. The citizens of Atlanta have provided comfortable quarters for Committees and Officers, and others engaged in the laborious business of the fair.

15th. The Sceretary is directed to publish

the fair.

15th. The Secretary is directed to publish these regulations in the Cultivator, and to procure as far as practicable their publication in the weekly papers of this and the adjoining States.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

DAVID W. LEWIS.

Sec'y Southern Central Agricultural Asso Sparta, 25th June, 1850. MATHEWES & ROPER

THE SOUTHERN PR

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him similar sentiments to those avowed by the Sun. There are many who thought slavery in the abstract, indefensible, but Southern slavery

country and the primative condition of those most affected by it, was he knew in the opinion

of the larger portion of the students, esteemed a public good instead of an evil. The whole statement of the Sun is a gross perversion of

them. Since writing the above, the Baltimore' Sur

brings the following:
"An Alumnus of the University of Virginia."

viewed in con exion with its introduc

the abstract, indefen

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

SPEECH OF Hon. A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, In the House of Representatives, Thursday, August 8, 1850, on the President's Message, of August 6, 1850, concerning Texas and New

Mr. BROWN said : Mr. CHAIRMAN :- When the President's mes day, it struck me as the most extraordinary puper which had ever emanated from an American President. I have since read it carefully, and my first impressions have been strengthened and confirmed.

The document is extraordinary for its bold assumptions; extraordinary for its suppression of historical truth; extraordinary for its warlike tone; and still more extraordinary for its super-

with fire and sword if they dared to murmur gainst his imperial will.

The President sits down to address his first

mportant message to Congress, and, as if for-getful of his position, and mistaking this for a getful of his position, and mistaking this for a military instead of a civil government, he tells us he is commander-in-chief of the army and mayy of rhe United States, and of the militar of the several States, when c.lled into actual service. He next proceeds to inform us that all necessary legislation has been had to enable him to call this vast military and naval power into action. No further interposition of Congress is action. No further interposition of Congress is a large and indispute.

to call this vast military and naval power into action. No further interposition of Congress is asked for or desired. His duties are plain, and his means clear and ample, and we are told with emphasis, that he intends to enforce obedience to his decrees.

A stranger who knew nothing of our institutions might well have supposed, from the reading of the message, that the President was a military despot; and to have seen him striding into the House of Representatives with a drawn sword, pointing first to the army, and then to the navy, and then to the military, and then to the military, and then to the military bero, who "never set a squadron in the field, nor hero, who "never set a squadron in the field, nor does the division of a battle know more than a spinster," talks as flippantly to Congress and the people about commanding the army and navy and militia of the United States, as if he were a conquering hero addressing his captives, instead of a civil magistrate making his first obeisance

Am I to be told by the friends of the Presient, that no threat was implied in his late indent, that no threat was implied in his late insolent and insulting message—that he did not
mean to threaten or menace Texas or the South,
by the language employed in that paper? Then
why inform us that he is commander-in-chief of
the naval and military power of the Government? Why buckle on his armor? Why present
himself here panoplied, as if for war, if his mission was one of peace? Was it necessary for
the information of Congress, or of the country,
were. She presented herself with fixed bounand navy? Why tell us, with so much of precise detail, what laws were in force amplifying his powers under the Constitution, if he did not mean to intimidate us? Why, sir, did he inform us that his duty was plain, and his authority clear and ample, if he did not mean to close the argument, and rely upon the sword? The whole argument, and rely upon the sword? The whole scope and purpose of the message is clear and palpable. It was intended to drive Texas and the South into meek submission to the Executive will. Instead of entering into a calm and tatesman-like review of the matters in contro versy, he leaps at one bound to his conclusion asserts at once that Texas has no rightful claim to the territory in dispute. He plants his foot, brandishes his sword, and, in true Furioso style, declares that—

"Whose dares his boots displace, Shall meet Bombastes face to face."

Well, sir, we shall see how successful this display of military power on the part of the illustrious "commander-in-chief of the army and navy" will be in bringing the South to a humili-

If there be any one here or elsewhere, Mr. If there be any one here or elsewhere, Mr. Chairman, who supposes that the President has acted properly in this matter, let me speak to him calmly. Is there an instance on record where a friendly power has gone with arms in hands to treat with another friendly power?—Texas is not only a friendly power, but she is a State of this Union, allied to us by every tie, political, social, and religious, which can bind one people to another. Her Chief Magistrate has witnessed with pain and sorrow, an attempt on the part of this Government to wrest from on the part of this Government to wrest from his State a portion of her territory. He thinks the President may not be cognizant of these transactions. He knows it is being done without authority of law; and what course does he take? He writes to the President a respectful note, informing him, in substance, that an officer of the army, stationed in Santa Fe, interposed adversely to the authority of Texas, and was fomenting discord, and exciting the inhabitants to rebellion. He made a respectful inquiry, as to whether this officer was acting in obedience to the will or wishes of the President. Now. ir, how was this inquiry answered? Did the

President make a respectful answer to a respectful inquiry? No, sir. He goes off in a blaze of military fire; points to his military trapping—"Here is my army, here is my navy, and there is the militia; my mind is made up; I do approve of the conduct of my civil and military trapping. "Santa Fe; and if you attemnt to approve in Santa Fe; and if you attemnt to approve of the conduct of my civil and military trapping." What matters it with Texas as to what the united States may have made with approve of the conduct of my civil and military governor in Santa Fe; and if you attempt to displace him, or question his authority, war, war, war to the knife will be the consequence." Such, sir, is my reading of the President's message. Was there ever such a beginning to a friendly negotiation? Suppose Great Britain had sent a military force to take possession of our northeastern territory or of Oregon, and the British officer in command had issued his proclamation calling the inhabitants together to make and establish a government adverse to the United States, and in total disregard of her claim: suppose that,

sumed, by an executive pronunciamento, to set-tle the whole matter adversely to Texas; and I will show that he means this, if he means any-

tone; and still more extraordinary for its supercilious defiance of Southern sentiment.

The President assumes that to be true which covers the whole ground in controversy, and to do this he has been driven to the necessity of suppressing every material fact; and having thus laid the basis of the message, he proceeds to tell us what are the means at his disposal for maintaining his positions; and winds up with a distinct threat, that if there is not implicit obedience to his will, these means will be employed to insure the obedience which he exacts.

Southern sentiment.

As for anything which appears in the message, he resident is particular in stating that the country was a part of New Mexico prior to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and recites at full length the fifth, eighth and ninth articles of that treaty, to show that the country belongs to the United States, and that he is bound to protect it by military power.—

But he wholly omits to say anything of the grounds on which Texas bases her claim; not one word of her revolutionary rights; nothing one word of her revolutionary rights; nothing the country was a part of New Mexico prior to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and recites at full length the fifth, eighth and ninth articles of that treaty, to show that the country belongs to the United States, and that he is bound to protect it by military power.—

But he wholly omits to say anything of the grounds on which Texas bases her claim; not one word of her revolutionary rights; nothing the fifth of the country was a part of New Mexico prior to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and recites at full length the fifth, eighth and ninth articles of the United States, and that he is bound to protect it by military power.—

But he wholly omits to say anything of the country was a part of the country was a par which the servant of a free people, just cossed by accident into a place of power, has urned upon his masters, and threatened them led to her annexation; nothing of the opinions of his predecessors and their cabinets, recognizing the rights of Texas within the boundary as prescribed by her constitution: and lastly, no mention of the crowning act of annexation—the resolutions of March 1, 1845, by which the star

in dispute.

I commend the history of this transaction to the President and his advisers before they commence hanging the Texans for treason. Per-haps it may be found that Texas acquired some rights by her revolution and by her treaty with Santa Anna. It may turn out that she placed the evidence of her rights on record in the enduring form of a written constitution. It may ing form of a written constitution. It may appear that these rights were recognized by every department of this Government in its negotiations and debates on the treaty of annexation. It will most certainly appear that these rights were solemnly recognized by this Government in the final consummation of that treaty. By the resolutions of annexation, approved March 1, 1845, it was provided, among other things, that all that part of Texas lying south of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude. six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, should be admitted into the Union with or without slavery as the people might elect; and in all that part lying north of the said parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes, slavery should be prohibited. Now, sir, what does this solemn compact, as binding in its forms as a treaty between nations could make it, and as plain in its terms as our language could express it, we accepted her, and shaped her policy through all after-time on the subject of slavery. Her territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. was to be free, and all south of that line was to be slave territory. Such was the contract between Texas and the United States—the only contracting

parties.

Texas presented herself bounded on the west by the Rio Grande and on the north by the 42d by the Rio Grande and on the north by the 42d parallel, and we took her as she presented herself. We had either to do this or not take her at all. All the debates, all the negotiations, all that was written or said on the subject pending the treaty of annexation, shows that this was the understanding of both parties. True, there was an outstanding dispute between exas and Mexico about the separate or independent existence of Texas. Mexico denied the nationality of Texas. The United States admitted it; and of Texas. The United States admitted it; and of Texas. The United States admitted it; and treated with her as a sovereign. Mark you, Mexico did not dispute with Texas about a boundary, but about her separate national independence. We admitted Texas, by a treaty entered into between her and the United States into the Union of these States; and we undertook to defend, to protect, and maintain her against Mexico. We did this in good faith—we went to war with Mexico. That war resulted in Mexico giving up all the territory that lay within the limits of Texas, as defined by herself, and in her ceding other vast tracts of country to the in her ceding other vast tracts of country to the United States. Now, sir, what do we hear? Why, that certain territory within her constitu tional limits at the period of annexation, never did belong to Texas; but that it was an integral part of Mexico. And though we assumed to say how much of it should be free, and how much slave territory, it was in truth and in fact foreign territory. By what right did the American Congress undertake to say that so much of Mexican territory as lay north of 36½, should be free, and all below that slave territory? Congress undertook no such thing. We all thought then, as I think now, that the country belonged to Texas; and we consulted with no one else-contracted with no one else in regard to it. The President has with great care traced out the line between the United States and Mexico

tion, as sustaining his position of hostility to Texas. Sir, what had Texas to do with that treaty? What matters it with Texas as to what contract the United States may have made with Mexico? Time was, when Texas was a sovereignty among the nations of the earth; we so acknowledged her; we contracted with her in is no party to your contract with Mexico; she demands good faith in the execution of that contract by which you obtained her sovereignty,

protests against your protecting her against Mexico, and dismembering her yourself.

When, Mr. Chairman, the President was teltablish a government adverse to the United States, and in total disregard of her claim: suppose that, on seeing this, the President of the United States, had addressed, a respectful inquiry to the British Government, to know if this proceeding was approved; and then, sir, suppose the British Minister had replied, "Her majesty has so many ships of the line, so many war steamers. Her military resources are thus and so. She approves of the conduct of her officer in Oregon or in Maine. Her duty is plain and her means ample for maintaining the authority she has assumed."
What, let me ask you, men and patriots, would have been thought of conduct like this? Would the American President have dared to outrage the sentiment of his country by pocketing such an insult; and then proceeding with the negotia-

What says the President! That he is bound, by the highest official obligations, to protect the Mexican inhabitants of Santa Fe or New Mexico, as he is pleased to call it, against the autho rity of Texas. He has announced, that if Texas attempts to assert her authority in that country, and to punish those who commit overt acts of treason against her, he will resist her with the whole naval and military power of the Government. Bear in mind, that this country is within her limits, as defined by her constitution of 1836, and within the limits of the slave portion of this Territory, as defined by the resolutions

cans residing in the Territory ceded to the United States by Mexico, shall be protected in their lives, liberty, property and religion. Planting himself on these stipulations, he announces his fixed determination to defend the Mexican inhabitants against the authority of Texas. The treaty with Mexico is the only law for his gov-ernment in this regard. He wholly discards and eriment in this regard. He wholly discards and treats with contempt the treaty with Texas.—He looks to but one boundary—that established by the Mexican treaty. He looks to but one acquisition, and that the acquisition from Mexico. Now, sir, what is this boundary? and what this acquisition? The boundary is the Rio Grande to the southern limit of New Mexico, thence to the Gibs river and to the Perifer. The acquisition embraces all the territory lying beaution embraces all the territory lying beaution embraces all the territory lying beaution on the one side, and this Mexican boundary on the other. We must recollect that Mexico never recognized the independence of Texas; and when we treated with her, we treated for California and New Mexico, and Texas from the Louisiana line to the Rio Grande. The President does not respect the line of Texa, as defined in her Constitution and recognized by the resolution of annexation, He kicks this line out of his of Hidalgo. He says announced his intention to be governormal to the recognized as it has been by you and me through all its various forms and phases, I must confess myself at fault to understand.

There is one other matter to which I must the sheep of the Mexican the whole of the war; opposed to the acquisition of the diditional territory; opposed to the acquisition of the war; opposed to the war; opposed to the war; opposed to the acquisition of the whole of the wh forty-two degrees; aye, he will resist it below thirty-six and a half degrees. I know of no other line. The President admits in his message that he does not know where the tree the does not know where the true boundary is.

Then it becomes a matter of interesting inquiry where his authority is going to stop. If the only boundary known to any law as existing between the United States and Texas, is disregarded, and he push as far down as Houston? May Mexi-cans expect the shield of his protecting care in Galveston? Is the authority of Texas every-where to fall before the triumphant march of this most valiant hero—this commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States? It might economize blood, sir, if this conquering chief would only deign to fix a boundary—put

chief would only deign to fix a boundary—put up a sign-post at the point where he intends to stop hanging and chopping off heads.

Mr. Chairman, I have great respect for true and genuine heroism; but I confess myself rather restive in the presence of the bastard progeny which this slavery agitation has brought forth. When we were threatened with thirty-nine western regiments, I grew impatient; when we were threatened with the present of Kenny was threatened with the present of Kenny was threatened with the present of Kenny was threatened with the present of the point was threatened with the present of the point was threatened with the present of the point was threatened with the point was the point was the point where the point was the point where the point was the point was the point where the point was the point was a point was the point was a point we were threatened with ten thousand Ken-tuckians, led on by the great compromiser, I felt still more provoked; but when Millard Fillmore mounts his Pegasus, and attempts to drive over us with the whole naval and military power of the nation, I cannot think or speak with patience. When Jackson threatened, there was dignity in the threat. When Taylor threatened, it was not quite contemptible; but for Millard Fillmore, a mere come-by-chance—a poor little kite, who has fallen by accident into the eagle's nest when he attempts to play the hero, and to threaten the South, one scarcely knows what limit to fix to contempt and scorn. If these celings have a deeper depth in the human soul, let the upstart hero, not yet warm in the seat of accidental honor, know and feel that he has reached that deeper depth in the heart of every true and faithful son of the yet proud and inde-

pendent South. What, Mr. Chairman, is the meaning of all What, Mr. Chairman, is the meaning of an property, while the President disregard the most solemn obligations? Why, sir, does he manifest so much of impatience to wrest successfully from Texas that which is so justly her constitution for ourselves, our lives, and which she never can surrender without of the Constitution for ourselves, our lives, and other property. cessfully from Texas that which is so justly her own, and which she never can surrender without dishonor? And why, sir, independent of all considerations of justice and national faith, are we of the Santh bound to make common cause with Texas? Because, sir, you and I, and every with Texas? Because, sir, you and I, and every the Santh bound to make common cause with Texas? Because, sir, you and I, and every the Santharn man, know that the question of the Constitution for ourselves, our lives, and our property. Wherever the many be, we demand that the national flag, wherever it may waive, on land or on the seas, shall give shelter and security to our property and ourselves. These are our demands: will you comply with

treaty of the President, and in this conjuncture of our affairs—admitting that he thought, as I certainly do not, that there was reasonable grounds of dispute as to the treaty of Hidalgo, as the law which he was going to enforce with fire and sword, was is not worth his while to have made some passing notice of the treaty of 1845 with Texas? Or has it come to this, that a Free soil President what he did to the other party? I hear a voice instance of the treaty of 1845 with Texas? Or has it come to this, that a Free soil President with a slave. ably and quietly until the question was settled—taking no advantage to himself, and giving none to the other party? I hear a voice say, That is just what he did. Not so, sir. His predecessor, General Taylor, found a military government there, and he allowed that military government to foment disloyalty to Texas, and to take incl-

santa Fe, the country where Lieutenant Genhave heaped curses and imprecatious upon his head? And shall this Government force an insult upon Texas, a sister of the Confederacy, which she would not and dare not take from any power on God's earth?

I know not what course Texas may think it her duty to take in this emergency. But, sir, if she strike for her honor—if she strike for her altars and her firesides—if she strike for her altars and her firesides—if she strike for her better that it is a setting aside the legal boundary of strike alone.

But, Mr. Chairman, I have said that the President in various forms, outstrike alone.

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But, Mr. Chairman, I have said that that it was not to be uged against her claim, or to her prejudice; and we all know that this same military power in the hands of the President was used to subvert the authority and trample under foot the rights of Texas. Thus it was, sir, when Texas saw herself, by means like these when Texas saw herself, by means like these driven from her rightful possession, that she first spoke of force. But even then, sir, she asked respectfully what was meant by all these proceedings, and whether the President approved them; and we have already seen in what spirit that civil inquiry was responded to. Texas would be unfaithful to her past history if she feared to assert her rights, or faltered in maintaining the

against whatever odds.

In what attitude, Mr. Chairman, does the northern Democracy present itself on the ques-tion of the Texas boundary? It is within your Now, where does the President look for his authority thus to resist the authority of Texas? Not, sir, to the treaty of annexation, but to the treaty with Mexico, and to the eighth and ninth articles of that treaty. He finds here that Mexicans residing in the Territory coded to the our hearts. Mr. Van Buren was discarded, and Mr. Clay crippled in the affections of his friends on account of their mutual hostility to the project of annexation. Mr. Polk was nominated and elected on the issue. The measure was consummated in compliance with the people's mandate. War ensued, and the people turned out en masse to prosecute it to a successful termination. The first blood was shed between the Nucces and the Rio Grande; and the Democracy votal on their outbath that it was American the Nucces and the Rio Grande; and the De-mocracy voted on their onths that it was Ameri-can blood shed on American soil. You de-fended the President through the whole of the war, always maintaining that the Texas we ac-quired, was Texas according to the Constitution of 1836; Texas as she presented herself, and as she was accepted under the resolution of annexation. Now, where are you? Will you vote to-day as you voted in 1844? Will you

There is one other matter to which I must advert. It is become quite too common of late, for certain political censors, in and out of Congress, to speak of Southern men who demand justice for the South, as ultras; and if we per-Constitution. Give us the Constitution as it was administered from the day of its formation to 1819, and we are satisfied. Up to that time Congress never assumed to interfere with the relation of master and servant. It extended over all, and gave to all equal protection; give it to us to-day in the same spirit, and we are satisfied. Less than this we will not accept. You ask us to love the Constitution, to revere the Union, and to honor the glorious banner of the stars and

stripes.

Excuse me, gentlemen; but I must say to you, in all candor, that the day has gone by when I and my people can cherish a superstiment of the same of the tious reverence for mere names. Give us a constitution atrong enough to shield us all in the same degree, and we will love it. Give us a union capacious enough to receive us all as equals, and we will revere it. Give us a banner that is broad enough to cover us as a nation of brothers, and we will honor it. But if you offer us a broken constitution—one that can only shield Northern people and Northern property—we will spurn it. If you offer us a union so contracted that only half the States can stand up as equals, we will reject it; and if you offer us a bancer that us a hanner that covers your people and your property, and leaves ours to the perils of piracy and plunder, we will trample it slavery lies at the bottom of all these movements. That question out of the way, and the President and his Cabinet, and his friends on this and brotherhood will be restored. These eviments. That question out of the way, and the President and his Cabinet, and his friends on this floor, would not care a single rush whether Santa Fe, was in Texas or New Mexico. That question out of the way, and we should have no disputing about this country.

The treaty obligations between the United States and Texas would be faithfully maintained and harmony would be restored in twenty-four hours. Is it not melancholy, is it not alarming to every true patriot, to see that this war upon a section, this eternal and never-ending assailment of the South, has not only warped the judgment of the South, has not only warped the judgment of the United States that he not only does not execute a treaty for the advantage of slavery, but in dereliction of the plainest dictates of duty, abts solutely refuses to do so? Can any man look at this state of things and not see the frightful end we are approaching? What was the minifest duty of the President, and in this conjuncture of our office our churches, in the eart and any the dereliction of the plainest dictates of duty, abts all around us find brotherhood will be restored. These evidences of decay that we witness all around us find brotherhood will be restored. These evidences of decay that we witness all around us find brotherhood will be restored. These evidences of decay that we witness all around us find brotherhood will be restored. These evidences of decay that we witness all around us find brotherhood will be restored. These evidences of decay that we witness all around us find brotherhood will be restored. These evidences of decay that we will spring up. I shall not predict the consequences of your refusal; they are dict the consequences of your refusal; they are dict the consequences of your refusal; they are dere consequences of your refusal; they are dict the consequences

AVAILABILITY .- The N. Y. Stundard, in some effections on the President's sudden exit, rather tartly says :--

"To us there is one which may not perhaps b is the other party! I hear a voice say, That is just what he did. Not so, sir. His predecessor, General Taylor, found a military government there, and he allowed that military government to foment disloyalty to Texas, and to take incipient steps for throwing off the authority of Texas. The acting President goes further, and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THURSDAY, August 8, 1850.

Mr. HOLMES asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the following resolution: which was read for information: " Resolved, That the President of the

States be requested to communicate (if not in-compatible with the public interest) the amount of the several claims of the United States against Portugal; the nature of those claims; the cor-respondence upon the subject, both at Wash-ington and Lisbon, between the two Governnents; also, the amount and nature of claims preferred by Portugal against the United States, and all the correspondence between the two

Mr. HOLMES said, that the subject was one of two much importance, involving as it did international affairs, and perhaps the peace of this country with a highly respectable, though comparatively small power of Europe, for him to have introduced this resolution without much and seriously reflection. The State which he represented had a direct inter at in the matter, as affecting the rice trade and the Madeira imports, and he felt it his duty, as a member of that branch of the Government invested the function of declaring war, to demand of the Government all the information in respect to proceedings which might involve us in difficulties with foreign powers. This House had on former occasions been guilty of negligence in suffering

To this demand Portugal replies her inability, with her small force, to have protected, and demands redress from the British Government.

The British Government agree to indemnify the families of those persons who were killed in Fayal, but refuses indemnity for the destruction of the General Armstrong, on the ground that the privateer fired the first gun. Our Government ernment, apparently satisfied with the answer suffers the matter to drop. In the last few years, however, the owners of the privateer again urge upon the Government their claim for indemnity. Two successive Administrations refuse, through their Secretaries of State, to revive the claim. The last Administration, howgress, to speak of Southern men who demand justice for the South, as ultras; and if we persist in our demands, and can either be bribed or brow-beaten into acquiescence with northern wrongs, the next step is, to whistle us down the winds as disunionists and traitors. It is not, sir, it is not, sir, it is not the ground that it is a private claim. while they nestle in her bosom, are the authors of these base calumnies. Sooner or later they will be spurned as the veriest spaniels who ever crouched at the footstool of power. I funcy, it is that there is perfect harmony of sentiment between my constituents and myself on the spiniets which pow divide the North worth. sir, that there is perfect narmony of sentiment between my constituents and myself on the subjects which now divide the North and the South. We are Southerners and go for the Constitution, and the Union subordinate to the Constitution. Give us the Constitution as it

There can, therefore, be no impropriety in making of the Executi e the request for the correspondence in question. And it is surely becoming in this House, intrusted with such great interests as war and peace, to inquire into these startling events; and to see that the power of the Executive, which has so long been on the increase, do not absorb all the other powers of the Government. It is the policy of this Gov erament to remain, as far as possible, neutral and it does not become us to set an example of onerous exactions for other neutrals, when we happen to be a belligerent. I hesitate not to say toat it will best comport with the honor and dignity of this nation, to contest with a weaker power, upon a mere question of indem nity for property taken or destroyed, to subm the matter to arbitration. And if the facts be as stated, I trust that this House will legislate upon the matter, and page an act to submit to urbitration. I must, therefore, insist upon my

THE SLAVERY QUESTION .- In the course some remarks made in the House of Represen-tatives, on Monday last, on the all absorbing question of the day, by Mr. Seddon, a Democra-tic member from Virginia, he said:—"We have already had, Mr. Chairman, and experience of the mischief arising from the use of ambiguous phra-ses, and the adoption of platforms of doubtful construction. I believe the present anti-slavery agitation owes much of its extent and intensity agitation owes much of its extent and intensity to the mistaken policy of adopting delusive phra-ses and positions, susceptible of double construc-tion, with the vain purpose of uniting in party action the opposing sections of the Union. In the last Presidential canvass, instead of having a fair, just conception of the views of the two sections, each was deceived by such delusive con structions, and ambiguous phrases, into the be structions, and amorguous purases, into the be-lief that they were acting on common principles, when the most radical difference in purpose and views in fact prevailed.—Such was certainly the case, to a considerable extent, with the Demo-cratic party."

MR. FOOTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA CHIVALRY It is seldom that we can find anything to approve in the speeches of Mr. Foote. While differing in the speeches of Mr. Foote. While differing from him on nearly every point of public policy, and believing him to be a noisy, quarrelsome, and tedious pest to the Senate of the United States, yet we cannot withhold from him a due meed of praise for his recent praiseworthy denunciations of disunion, and for his zealous attacks upon the dangerous doctrines broached by his colleague and by other ultra Southern Senators. A speech which he made last week, although as usual, rather wordy, is still replace tors. A speech which he made last week, although as usual, rather wordy, is still replete with sound and patriotic sentiment, and reflects upon Mr. Foote the highest honor. His denunciations of the "chivairy" of South Carolina, or that portion who are openly for disunion, were peculiarly sarcastic and withering, and gave much uneasiness to the Hon. Mr. Butler, of that State. The following extract from this speech will be read with interest. It forms but a portion of the denunciation of South Carolina distunion sentiments and disunionists, but will serve as a specimen of the whole.—Boston D. Journal.

False Statement Corrected.
The Fredricksburg News says:
The Baltimore Sun, with its usual fondness The Baltimore Sun, with its usual fondness for catching and garnering everything anti-slavery, published last week a statement affirming that of 106 graduates at the University of Virginia, at its last session, "only five held that slavery was desirable," 101 believing it an evil. We read this extract at the time with surprise. We believed it false. But to be satisfied, we applied to one of the graduates, for the truth or falsehood of the charge. He at once stamped it as a gross fabrication. We interrogated him further as to the prevailing sentiment upon this further as to the prevailing sentiment upon this subject with the University students. He de-clared the Sun's statement not only not true but directly the revese was the fact. Of the num-bers with whom he held intercouse, there was not a single individual who had expressed to Mr. HOLMES said, that the subject was

with foreign powers. This House had on former occasions been guilty of negligence in suffering the Executive branch of the Government to proceed so far as to make it a point of honor "that we should declare war." If we were intrusted by the Constitution with the power of making war, we were expected by the people, whose rights and interests, and honors were involved to watch all the proceedings of the Executive which might by possibility lead to that war. On the present occasion, a demand is made upon Portugal for indemnity, arising from the capture of the General Armstrong, an American privateer, by a British fleet, in the year 1814. At that time we were at war with Great Britain. Portugal was a neutral power. The General Armstrong was laying in the port of Fayal, under the guns of a fort, and was captured by a British fleet. The fort was manned by eight men and had two old guns.

The owners of the privateer General Armstrong claimed, through this Government, indemnity from Portugal, as a neutral power suffering a capture in her waters. "An Alumnus of the University of Virginia" writes us in refutation of the statement of a correspondent of the New York Commercial, which we copied the other day, with the expression of a doubt as to its correctness, to the effect that of the 105 students of the "graduating class" of that institution "only five hold that slavery is desirable." "Alumnus" takes the ground that the correspondent has no sort of acquaintance with the University of Virginia, as there is no class known as the "graduating class," the students being divided into as many schools as there are Professors, and diplomas awarded in each school; and besides there were only six graduates this year, which is about the usual

each school; and besides there were only six graduates this year, which is about the usual number. "Alumnus" adds:

"That anti-slavery opinions were prevalent among the young men assembled at the University this year, no one here believes. The number of students this year was greater than at any previous session since the foundation of the institution, and double the usual number. This street increase of numbers is universally attribufering a capture in her waters.

To this demand Portugal replies her inability great increase of numbers is universally attribu-ted to the existence of unfortunate sectional dif-ferences which make parents unwilling to send their sons North."

Mr. Rhett's Speech.—This speech, delivered in Charleston by Mr. Rhett on his return from the Nashville Convention, will be found on the first page of this paper. We publish it, not that we concur in all its sentiments, but, as it has been much misrepresented and made the occasion of much comment, that the public may know exactly the position assumed by its author. It must be remembered that Mr. Rhett thinks, speaks and acts for himself. In that speech, he expressed his views, not those of others. He is expressed his views, not those of others. He is a gentleman of naturally an ardent temperament. We know him well, and a more honest and indetory demand of the Portuguese Government; nay, even refuse to submit the matter to arbitration, on the ground that it is a private claim,—as if all Government claims are not on private account, except where injury has been done to national property; as if the claims between Great Britain and ourselves, submitted to arbitration at the treaty of Ghent for indemnity for negroes carried away were not private; as if we have never known. In private life, his character is spotless; and in public life, he is as prompt to preserve untarnished his country's, as his own escutcheon. His long service in Congress, his observation of the deep-rooted hostility of the North to the South, have brought him to the conclusion that the two sections cannot harmonize—that the Union account a visit we have never known. In private life, his character is spotless; and in public life, he is as prompt to preserve untarnished his country's, as his own escutcheon. His long service in Congress, his observation of the deep-rooted hostility of the North to the South, have brought him to the conclusion that the Union account a visit was a constant. solent and insulting message—that he did not mean to threaten or menace Texas or the South, mean to threaten or menace Texas or the South, by the language employed in that paper? Then why inform us that he is commander-in-chief of the naval and military power of the Government? Why buckle on his armor? Why present he was as much a cession, so far as the treaty of the mean? Why present his character is spotless; and in public life, he because I fear the effects of charges like these on the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans by the language employed in that paper? Then why inform us that he is commander-in-chief of the naval and military power of the Government? Why present his character is spotless; and in public life, he because I fear the effects of charges like these on the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans living on territory. It is not, sir, the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans living on the rice; she fixed her western limits on the Broundaries of the resolvent power of the Government claims are not on private claim, on the ground that it is a private claim, the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans living on territory. It is not, sir, the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans living on territory. It is not, sir, the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans living on the rice; and in public life, he because I fear the effects of charges like these of the ground that it is a private claim, the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans living on territory. It is not, sir, the President is not hard traitors. It is not, sir, the President is resolved to protect all Mexicans living on territory ceded to the United States and Texas, is discreted to the President is resolved to prover the form the effects of charges like these of the ground that it is a private claim, the elimits of the President is resolved to prover the form the effects of charges like these of the ground that it is a private claim, the elimits of the president is resolved to proverty

of the Union.

A certain class of prints among us have spo-

A certain class of prints among us have spo-ken of those whom they denominate "agitators," as men who have nothing to lose and every thing to gain by a revolution. They cannot say this of Mr. Rhett. He is a large rice planter, and one of the largest slaveholders in the South.— Federal Union.

A LARGE STEAMSHIP COMPANY .- The own A LARGE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The owners of the line of vessels known as the Royal Mail steam-packet Company, running between England, and Mexico, the West India Islands, &c., have accepted tenders for the immediate construction of five magnificent Atlantic steam-ships for performing the through voyages from Southampton to the Isthmus of Panams. The entire fleet will then consist of twenty steamers maintaining a communication with England and South Atlantic Ports of the U. S., the West Indies, Mexico, Chagres, Rio de Janerio, Brazil and Chili. The new vessels are to be named the Orangeo. The new vessels are to be named the Oronoco, Magdalena, Demar.ra, Amazon and Panama, of a tonage of 2250 tons each and 750 horse power.

—Albany Atlas.

More Ladies for California.—A Sydney ship arrived yesterday morning, having on board two hundred and sixty passengers, of whom over seventy were females. There was quite a over seventy were females. There was quite a rush of bachelors to the bay all the forencon, whole boat loads of them climbing the ship's sides, trying to engage housekeepers,—Pacific News, June 13th.

GEORGIA

Harris County-A Southern Rights meeting is to be held in Hamilton on Tuesday next, 6th inst.

Houston County .- An enthusiastic Southern Rights meeting has been held in Houston county, in which the claims of the South were strongly set forth and sustained.

In Jones county, a similar meeting is to pe held on the 10th of August. In Twiggs county, also, on the 15th of

Monroe County .- A call for a Southern Rights meeting, signed by 150 citizens, without distinction of party, to be held at Forsyth on the first Tuesday, appears in the

Macon papers. Upson County .- On the 1st Saturday August, the people of this county meet, to take into consideration the Southern ques-

ALABAMA

Butler County -A large meeting rati-fying the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, was held at Greenville on the